EVILS IN THE CITY SCHOOLS.

REE STRIEM OF TRACHING WRONG AND PRIMARIES OVERCROWDED.

Investigation Made by The Sun in Class Moom After Class Room—Serious Charges Sustained by Teachers and Common Sense— —The Methods of Instruction are Artis sial, and the Youngest Children are Dan gerously Treated-A Specific Indictment Against the Board of Education,

A woman's character was questioned and scussed at the latest meeting of the Board of Education, and is to be discussed again at the meeting of the Board on Wednesday next. The roman is a teacher in one of the public ols, and because Superintendent Jasper did not, on the strength of anonymous and personally signed letters, make a thorough intigation and prove the teacher either fit or unfit to hold a place in the public schools, the charge was made that he ought not to be reelected to his office. A second charge was proferred against him that he is incompetent generally as an educator, and on both counts he was compelled to appear before a committee of investigation.

Now, all this is important, and it has been a good thing that the Webb committee has made the inquiry, about which a report is to be presented to the Board on Wednesday. But the whole Mason-Jasper subject is inconsequential and unimportant compared with the larger and more vital subject of the condition of the entire public school system. For years the criticism has been that the New York schools are bad in every particular. The criticism has been met with the rejoinder that the schools are the best, or among the best, in the country. But there has been little detailed proof given by either side. The question, notwithstand ing its tremendous importance, has not been discussed as fully as it deserves. The Board of Education has refused to consider the charges of its opponents as worthy of examination, and has not gone straight into the school rooms to discover whether the evils com-

THE SUN, however, has investigated this whole question. It has endeavored to find and to locate and to point out the particular things in their particular places about which complaint has been made. It has endeavoyed to learn the good and the bad. This investigation was begun long before the Board itself undertook the comparatively trifling Jasper-Mason inquiry. Visits were made in school after school in all parts of the city. Long talks were had with teachers, with principals, with scholars, with the parents of scholars. A study was made of the manual of the Board of Edueation prescribing the work of all the classes. the methods followed by the teacher and the pupils at their desks in the very beginning grade of a primary school. The work of each successive grade in the primary, and then in the grammar schools, was observed, hour after hour being passed in the class rooms. The privilege was accorded THE SUN'S examiner of putting test questions to the various classes of iplis, and he availed himself of the opportunity. He observed the children in the school room, while studying, while reciting; in the recess room while free from work; in the street hile going to and from school. An inspection of the buildings has been made, room by room. The confidence of scores of teachers and principals young and old in the service has been won, and they have described the workings of the system

The attidude of the Board of Education on the issue as to whether the school system is perfect or imperfect is one of worse than defiant silence. One of the old Commissioners, who for years had been actively identified with the system, and who, although not now in office, often attends the meetings of the Board and frequently may be seen in Superintendent Jasper's office consulting with him, well illustrated the other day the position of the majority of the Board in this matter of defiance. It was in the committee room of the Board of Investigation, at the close of one of the sessions of the Jasper investigating committee. The ex-Commissioner is gray bearded and bent with the age of 60 years. He had volunteered to express to another man in the room the oninion that the city schools of New York are the best to be found in the country. A discussion arose, and the other man who, purposely to get at the truth, had made a personal investigation of the system during every school day of a month, ventured to tell the ex-Commismer that he thought the schools were very imperfect and very bad. Now, it so happened that the Commissioner was the Hon. Hosea B. Perkins, and he was angry to hear the other man say that the schools were imperfect and bad. The other man asked Mr. Perkins what he saw they are the best in the country. And to this query Mr. Perkins exclaimed:

What a damned fool you are to ask that That is the keynote of all the argument and the denunciation resorted to by the upholders of the present system whenever they hear that

system attacked.

system attacked.

The school system of New York has for nine years been looked down upon by all great students of public education with scorn, contempt, and ridicule. In the great conventions of teachers held yearly in other parts of the country its methods have been condemned. The educators of other cities have wondered that this proud and wealthy metropolis has endured such a disgrace. They have said so with tongue and with pen. Notwithstanding this severe criticism: notwithstanding protests from many of even the New York tenchors; notwithstanding attacks made by intelligent parents of childer, there does not exist in print or in writing any attempt, at a comprehensive justification of the New York system. Those who have maintained it have been too strongly intrenched to feel the need of any argument to support the system of teaching that they have created. They haven't cared to argue for its existence.

intrenched to feel the need of any argument to support the system of tranching that they have ersated. They haven't cared to argue for its existence.

So long has praise of the system been rung into the ears of the people that, in the lack of appelia evidence to the contrary, they are perhaps justified in believing that the schools of the richest city of this continent. But how many times have parents gone straight into the class rooms and watched the pupils at their regitations and studied the methods of teaching. Is it generally known that some of the strengest and severest attacks on the present school system and its managers are made by teachers employed in that system, and that besides the teachers who coverily condemn the policy of the present majority in the Board of Education there are hundreds of other principals and teachers who confess that they dare not even anonymously place their private convictions in print for fear the letters shall be traced to them, and that thus they shall be hounded into resigning their positions?

Is it known that there is a government of eaplonage and of autocracy centring in the hall of the Board, on Grand street, and reaching out into every school house?

Is it known that it is years since the Superintendent and many of the Commissioners have put foot within the schools to which they have been assigned?

It is an astonishing fact that in many of the schools, particularly in the primaries, children are srowded into rooms in numbers far in excess of the capacity fixed by law. In some of thece poons there might have been seen within the last mouth poor, helpless children fast assept on the benches, unconscious and faint because of bad air and overcrowding; children fast assept on the benches, unconscious and faint because of bad air and overcrowding; children fast assept on the benches, unconscious and faint because of bad air and overcrowding; children fast assept on the benches, unconscious and faint because of bad air and overcrowding; children fast assept on the benches

carry in June; rooms crowded with pupils 5 or 6 years of age, pale-faced, dull-eyed, and packed together on the benches in rigid, prison-like order.

The Sun, after its investigation of four weeks, has summarized charges to make. There will be proof furnished from the records of the Board of Education; from Commissioners who are not ignorant nor corrupt; from teachers who are not afraid to assert the right of free speech; from pedagogists eminent for their researches, their writings, and their schools, and finally of the truth, the justice, the importance of this arraignment there will be given the proof collected by The Sun in its investigation of this wide question, which concerns personally every father, every mother, every boy, every girl, and which touches to the heart the moral, the intellectual, the physical life of this immense body politic in the time now and in the time to come.

Here are the charges:

The New York schools are more than those of any other city in the United States, and the educators of other cities laugh at our system. It is a butt of ridicule in all school journals; it is riddled with critisism at the annual conventions of teachers.

ons of teachers. The Board of Education, strange to say, has

pet discussed a question of pure education in years. There was a semblance of such a debate when the manual training resolutions were before the twenty-one Commissioners, but the resolutions did not call forth an exposition of the great subject worth putting in print for the benefit of Boards of Education in less intellectual and less wealthy cities. It is one of the new Commissioners who presents this peint. Another Commissioner vontures the opinion that the Board has not in its meetings given utterance to any theories or conclusions in any purely educational debate since 1855, But the Board does have debates. It talks about money and men and women in bubble session, to be sure, but as to measures of pedagogic improvement it keeps silent or else expounds its thought in executive session where there are no newspaper men present.

The prosent method in the Normal, grammar, and primary schools, established and controlled by a small number of men, is an artificial and not a natural system. Through this artificial plan both teachers and pupils are subjected to a strain in keeping up with the rules for the government of the schools that is fatal to sound education and perilous to physical and intollectual health. Bad, inhuman methods of cram teaching prevail everywhere, and when the children leave school their minds are confused by their forced efforts to master a multiplicity of studies taught after a victous method, their senses of perception and of reasoning are dulled, and their ability for petry duplicity and deception is increased.

More than half of the thousands of children who have attended the schools have been wh

dulled, and their ability for petty duplicity and deception is increased.

More than half of the thousands of children who have attended the schools have been cheated of their rights from year to year. They are choated because, having been forced by poverty and other circumstances to leave school life forever at between 9 and 12 years of age, they have not received at the hands of the Board of Education appointed to disburse the school tax money any education whatover which will incite or even enable them to educate themselves by reading and self-directed study ever afterward in the years of their manhood and womanhood. They have learned by rote a smattering of many things which, there is testimony to show, they forgot in lew years or a few months. The fundamental parts of education—roading, writing, and arithmetic, the three old-fashioned and good-fashioned "Rs," they have not learned well. They cannot do an example in multiplication with a multiplic of more than four figures or a multiplicand of more than four figures or a multiplicand of more than four figures or an ot do an example with a divisor exceeding the number 25. In other words, in obedience to the mannal, these thousands of children who have said good-by to the schoolhouse forever and ever cannot multiply 15,487,395 by \$29.707, nor can they divide \$4,327,652,109 by 9,298.

The rules fixing the outline of studies in the primary course are framed as if all the children who enter the primaries intended and had the time and the money to proceed through the course and be graduated from the girls' Normal College or the boys' College of the City of New York, in spite of the fact that the majority of families in such a large city cannot afford to keep their children at school a much longer time than is required to reach the lowest grade of a grammar school. The most money, contributed by all the taxpayers, is spent at the college on for the bonefit of the fact that the man of the primary end for the bonefit of the school and the time and the primary end fo

mest money, contributed by all the tax payers, is spent at the college end for the benefit of the few, instead of at the primary end for the benefit of the many.

The rules fixing the outline of studies are so rigid that it not only is possible, but it is required, that the foreign-born son of an immigrant shall not be taught in the primary schools even the simple facts that George Washington was the lather of this country; that Abraham Lincoln was its savior, or that Grover Cleveland is its President to-day. But the manual does prescribe that in this same department this boy shall be taught what a "thomboid" is, what "isosceles" means, and what "two ovate conventional leaves on an axis of three inches" are, not withstanding the experience of teachers shows that in two years the boy, and half of the class that learned it with him, will forget all about the "rhomboid," the "isosceles," and the "two ovate conventional leaves on an axis of three inches."

The rules fixing the outline of studies are sorigid and departure from them entails such severe punishment, that they must be followed in each class in each school the same in each severe punishment, that they must be followed in each class in each school the same in each case as if the classes were composed of children alike, just as peas in a pod, in respect of physical temperament and mental condition; and this in spite of the fact that there are schools on the east side where 90 per cent, of the children are of the phlegmatic German character; schools on the west side where 90 per cent, are of the opposite, the nervous American character, and other schools in other parts of the cliwhers there are children with the varying inherited peculiarities of mind, disposition, and body which come from native German, or Irish, or Italian, or Hungarian, or Russian, or English, or French, or Polish, or American parentage. In some of the schools there are on the benches almost whole classes of children who cannot talk English, and the teacher must converse with them throug

foreign-eared, this foreign-thinking class just as thoroughly, just as much, as shall the teacher who has a class of American-born children of American parents.

The Board does not furnish an adequate number of teachers to the primary schools. It permits and even insists upon the wholesale education of children between 5 and 7 years old in classes of 70, 80, 90, 100, and 110, by teachers often of imperfect training and temper.

The Board does not distribute its schoolseating capacity so as to give the primary children the adequate share of actual room which solicitude for their health, their tender years, or even bare respect for their numbers demands. The Board devotes two-thirds of a building to the grammar pupils and one-third to the primary; yet there are buildings so divided where the primary pupils in their one-third of space outnumber the grammar pupils in their two-thirds.

The Board treats children in the primary schools worse than children are treated in a county poorhouse, in that they are backed into rooms too small, are denied the privileges of free recess, are brutally repressed and warped in their bodily and mental growth by the requirements of the manual, and are taught in directly the arts of deception, evasion, and selfahners. They are subjected to treatment which calls for investigation by Mr. Gerry's Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty.

directly the arts of deception, evasion, and selfshness, They are subjected to treatment which calls for investigation by Mr. Gerry's Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty.

The youngest children, between 5 and 6 years old, are placed in the worst rooms and are crowded more than those of older ages better able to endure crowding, were it necessary.

Much of the crowding is considered, even by principals, to be unnecessary. Many buildings are partly unoccupied, while others, only a few blocks distant, are overproked, and there are principals who assert that the Board might easily formulate some scheme of equalizing and redistributing the school population in special districts.

There are bad buildings used as schoolhouses, in which the teachers and the members of classes, whether the classes are large or small, suffer physical lipjury from draughts, from the impure air of sewers, water closets, and adjoining tenements; from the repeated breathing of their own exhalations: from having to sit with their eyes to the windows, or from the daily burning of gas in recitation hours, or from straining their eyesight in rooms where there is insufficient window light and no gas fixtures.

There are some principals who, by order of their superiors, or through their own volition, and their desire to increase or to maintain their salaries, deliberately, broak that law of the manual which deciares: "It shall be the duty of every principal to reject all applications for the admission of oppils into any school or class whenever the room occupied by the same is filled to the extent of its seating capacity."

The flying capacity."

The flying capacity, and the other hands and their desires of the manual which deciares: "It shall be the duty of every principal to reject all applications for the admission of oppils into any school or class whenever the room occupied by the same is filled to the extent of the school buildings, rote work, and discrements of the learners of the children at home through sickness or that we

Easily Discouraged. "Yes," said a base ball man. "I'm dis couraged, and have given up the business forever.
Why, in the very first game they got onto me in the
second faming, and pounded me all over the field."
"That ourht not to discourage you. Many a pitcher
has had similar luck."
"Yes, but I wann't the pitcher; I was the umpire."

The Time to Lay in Stock. Aunt Dinah (reading the paper)-I sees, Ras tus, by de papah, dat pouliry am quoted as wery quiet.

Uncle Rastus—Well, Ise riad ob dat, an' I reckon I'd
better negotia'e fo' some dis etenin'. Dat chicken we
had las 'sunday, ale 'varnan, mude noise 'nough ter
rouse de hun neighborhood

In Need of Recreation, From the Detroit Free Press.

Squivens has broken himself complotely down.

Brown—Ab! how so!

Brown—Ab! how so!

Brotth—Fractising on the health life.

Then all women will be beculiful, and here will not be a deformed or alling-creature on the shand and the ever room, impositioned beauties will not be a deformed or alling-creature on the shand and the ever room, impositioned beauties will not be straid to number fears with the shand and conditions. If seeking heavity they then the shand and conditions, If seeking heavity they then the shand and conditions, If seeking heavity they then shand and conditions, If seeking heavity they then shand and the conditions of the shand and conditions and the shand and conditions of the shand and conditions and the shand and the shand

THE WHIMS OF FAIR WOMEN.

THEIR ODD SATINGS AND DOINGS AND THE THINGS THEY WEAR.

Wife-Tight Jackets and Smock Blogson Gen, Sheridan and the Girls-Malice, A party of Brooklyn girls went to Princeton on the occasion of Mrs. Cleveland's visit. and made her acquaintance in a very delightful manner. One expressed a wish that she

Kisses and an Anecdote from the Pre

could have some memento of the occasion "But what can I give you?" Mrs. Cleveland lightly asked. Kisses," was a rejoinder.

"That is easy and pleasant," whereupon the 'first lady" touched her lips to those of the girls, one after another, with a scarcely audible smack for each, and yet without any gingerly offishness. The writer had a chance at this time to study

Mrs. Cleveland's manner, and to seek in it that quality which seems to recommend her so generally to the people whom she meets. An entire absence of affectation is the element that makes her success. She is an uncommenly happy medium between condescension and reticence. Unquestionably she must sometimes get weary of flattery, and feel like keeping away from it, but she never betrays such a feeling in the slightest. The wonder is that in the effort which, beyond question, she must be required to make in order to appear gracious she never discloses the strain of her patience. It is easy enough to say that she is elated with her distinction, and so undoubtedly she is, but ninety-nine women in a hundred would be unable to dis-semble their vanity so completely. She seems to be utterly without any sense of the superiority of her position. It was when she sat down in a group of girls, hovever, that one could really believe her to be enjoying herself entirely. She had an air of companionship with them that surely could not have been assumed. She laughed and chatted for an hour as though with schoolmates. And she related an anecdote. Somebody suggested that it must be unpleasant for hernever to pick up a newspaper without finding some account of her own doings.

'Oh, it does not strike me in that way," she replied. "If the editors think that people like to read about me, that is flattering, and it is always done so politely, you know. dent one day said that he believed he would have to let somebody go through the papers that I was to see, and clip out all the articles in juries. I believe, when trials are going on. He hasn't done it yet, however, and possibly he remembered what I had once told him about a choolmate of mine. Her father found that she was in the habit of reading particularly all the accounts of marriages, elopements, and other sentimental things in the family paper, so he clipped out all the matters of that kind before she got at the sheet. Of course her curiosity was acutely aroused by such expurgation, and what did she do but borrow another copy of the same paper from a neighbor, spread the cut one over it, and read through the holes."

Just at this time of the year the idle actrosses flook to New York on the conclusion of their tours, and stay here, seeking engagements for next season, until hot weather scatters them to their summer abiding places. They embellish the Broadway promenade with their picturesque costumes and vivid manners. Some of them have money enough left over to live comfortably, or even luxuriously, but many have suffered from non-payment of salaries, and will be required to "hustle" for the summer.

What are you doing now?" said one actress to a pert soubrette whom she met in a dra matic agency.

"Well, I am understudying my sister's rôle as a sweetheart" was the half-serious, half-jocular reply. "You see, Nell is engaged to a rich dude, but she doesn't like him at all, and thinks of throwing up the rôle of a betrothed wife. In the mean time I am making myself solid with the fellow, so that if sister gives up I shall be ready to step into the part, letter perfect, and with all the business down fine."

It is never safe to conclude, because a fashion is imported from Paris, Berlin, or London, that it will be accepted in America. That is why the gorgeously colored fashion plates in the magazines and fashion weeklies are of no particular value, except to gratify curiosity as to what is proposed by foreign designers. One of of tight-fitting black slik jackets for outdoor wear, and likely they will be adopted here. A model or two may be seen in nearly every large establishment, and a few are observable in the streets. These jackets are made and trimmed in various coquettish ways, but the general passementeries. They can be worn by all young ladies, and by those matrons whose figures retain youthful outlines. A handsome jacket of this sort is made of black bengaline, trimmed this sort is made of black bengaline, trimmed with two pleated lace flounces, and closed at the neck and waist by embroidered tabs over an embroidered waistcoat. The fronts are trimmed with passementorie, and the sides of the basque form square embroidered tabs failing over the flounces. The sleeve is open at the back nearly to the elbow and ornamented with lace flounces. There are many other ways of ornamenting the lackets, some being made with pleated lace fronts or with crossed draperies of laze, and one or two models with elbow sleeves rather wide at the edge and cut very straight.

olbow sleeves rather wide at the edge and cut very straight.

What are called smock blouses are new, and admirable for indoor use. They are merely sik or wool blouses, with fine tucks from the neck downward, and belted more or less tightly at the waist, but always with a semblance of easy girth. Indeed, a slim waist is essential to the attractive wearing of these smocks. They can be make in great variety of fabrics—such as figured lawn, sateen, zephyr, surah sik, or noplin. They have drawing strings around the waist line. And these are not to be pretty tight; but over this real compression is carelessly lapped a belt with loose ends, upon which comes no strain, and which, therefore, conceals the light lacing. The same kind of smocks are also made of woollen goods, and later in the summer will undoubtedly appear in wash materials. They are made to depart from simplicity, in some instances, by quite elaborate quilting of the fabric at the neck and wrists. Instead of gathering the cloth in at this point, the fulness is taken up by a fanciful arrangement of tiny puffs and pleats. I have seen one or two in which the same process fitted the blouse to the waist, instead of a belt being used. These devices rolleve the garment of a home-made, half-dressed air, which is their principal fault.

It isn't always that a woman can afford to

It isn't always that a woman can afford to It isn't always that a woman can afford to forego the quality of distinction in dress. They are telling of a man who died lately and left as a widow a young woman who had formerly been his cook; that he succumbed to her in consequence of her appreciation of this principle. She was a good-looking and intelligent girl, but he paid no attention to her so long as he saw her only in kitchen attire. But she saved up two or three months' wages, invested the money in the handsome and becoming costume of a lady, carefully arrayed herseli in it for an ostensible trip to the city from the suburban home, and then managed to show herself in that improved guise to her employer. She was no longer a mere servant in called. She was transformed into a fine, handsome lady in linery. They were married within a month, and now she is a widow with a fertune.

Ilnery. They were married within a month, and now sho is a widow with a fertune.

When you hear of the impending death of any person, especially of a celebrity, your mind recurs at once to the last time yeu saw him. Therefore, the writer thinks of Gen. Sheridan as he appeared at a smail social gathering in Fith avenue one evening last winter. It was in part an assemblage of Obio men, with some connection or other with the formation of the Ohio Club, with which Gen. Sheridan and other sons of Obio were interested. Of course, Sherman and Sheridan were the lions of the night, and they were admired and petted a great deal by the ladies, especially by a half dozon girls from Madam fleed's school—the institution from which Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has just retired as an instructress. Sherman is famous for kissing girls at every proper opportunity, and although there may have been some exaggerated accounts of his doings in that line, it is a fact that his fatherly kisses are apt to be bestowed upon good provocation. The school girls did not dissemble their interest in the two warriors, but gazed on them after the manner of the esthetic maddens at Grossenor in Patience. Sherman bore it with adamsatine fortitude, and even seemed to enjoy it, but Sheridan seemed different and rather fit at ease under the ordeal of adulation. After a while n maryon presented her daughter to Sherman, He took for hand and said. I am very glad to know you.

"On, the gladness is all on the part of my daughter, I am sure," said the effusive dame. "Now General, if you would give her one of those celebrated kiases."

Sherman needed no further invitation. He kinsed the act unwilling giri with a loud smack

on the cheek. There was some laughter and well-bred exclamations at this, and Sherman turned to Sheridan, introducing the very pretty recipient of his kiss.

"Now, Gen, Sheridan," said a gentleman,
"you surely won't let Sherman get an advanage of you."
Sheridan had to kiss the girl or run.
Sheridan had to kiss the girl or run. Ther was no alternative. She stood demurely ready for the confact. He reddened visibly, and then, instead of kissing the cirl on the cheek as Sherman and done, he lifted her hand to hi-lips. It was something of a disappointment by the spectators, if not to the girl, but it was di-nified and handsome.

How unreal are sometimes the careses of Romec and Juliet? Frederick Faulding is a Romeo who didn't get along pleasant with Margaret Mather as his Juliet. They here just got back to town after a tour which becan last autumn, and during nearly the whole me they wore at odds. Their first falling out-occurred before they had been playing mimi lovers for a week. Miss Mather is said to hav thereupon declared war. She would make his experience, as her stage lover quite the oposite of what it seemed to be to the audience. Paulding is a mild-mannered, good-natured sort of fellow, and not at all the man to fight back against a woman. It is declared that night after night she placeda number of plus in her Juliet costume, no that when he, as homeo, had to warmly entruce her, he was bound to scratch his hands. It was her habit too, to hang her head on he bosom, while seeming to recline over so gerkly, so that the breath was knocked out of his sangs and his elecution was thereby ruined. Another insentious device of the actress was to plant the heels of her slippers on his toes knowing that they were very rich with corns and thus torturing him with her weight welle he was compelled to speak the most sentimental and massionate language to her. Things on the stage are not what they seem to observers in the auditorium.

what they seem to observers in the auditorium.

These are times in which our daintiest women seem ready to go to almost any length in the pursuit of nevelty. They not only tolerate, but seem to get enjoyment out of glaring ugliness and gruessome eccentricity so long as the attribute of originality is present in the device. It was to this demand for unique adornment that we owed the initiation of reptiles in jew-lry, and now we are positively threatened with scaris made of the skin of sankes. The idea seems preposterous at first, but have we not been carrying in our hands wallets made of alligator skins and worn shoes of similar material on our feet? Surely a nice, smooth snake should not be more repulsive than a lumpy, scaly alligator. Whether we take to snake scarfs or not, it is a fact that several samples have arrived in town as gifts to swell ladies from their acquaintances in London. These monstrosities of the tollet are handsome enough, being exquisitely tanned and quite pliable, while their colors are beautiful, and their suggestion of a snake not immediate. They originated in India, where British army offleers had them made as gifts with which to startle their friends at home: and it is from this source that the few of them in New York have come. Thus far they have not been worn at all by New Yorkers, but are shown as curiosities.

Accordeen pleating is a summer development

Accorded pleating is a summer development of dress. It consists of the insertion into a skirt of a section of contrasting goods pleated perpendicularly, beginning in a point at the waist and widening gradually to the hem. As the wearer walks, the pleats open and shut more or less, like the beliews of an accordeon, from which the name is derived. The effect is rather peculiar, especially when the pleated fabric is of a bright color, while the rest of the dress is dark. The flashing display of color with each stride, like the momentary sureading of a peacock's tail, affords rainbow glimpses that fairly dazzle the eyes of observers. Women who zim at less street distinction have their accordeon pleats made of some unobtrusive hue, so that the opening and shutting isn't so much like the flash of a dark lantern with a stained glass bull's-eye in it. Accorded pleating is a summer developmen

hue, so that the opening and soutting isn'ts but hue, so that the opening and soutting isn'ts much like the flash of a dark lantern with a stained glass bull's-eyo in it.

There are decrees in the fashionableness of fashionable women in New York. A comparatively small contingent of very weathy and enterprising belies keep well almed of the mass of modish women. Let us illustrate this point. Here come two girls dressed fashionably. Their hats are June shapes, their bodices are into latest developments of the familiar jores, their skirts are drared high behind, and take approved garmonts. You will find them subsequently duplicated all through a promenade in Fifth avenue or Broadway. Their is nothing singular or individual in their aspect. They are exhibits of the ceneral tendency of fashion for the ensuing season. But look further along and you will find an essentially different may be termed an extreme belle. She probably belongs to one of 'our best families,' may be termed an extreme belle. She probably belongs to one of 'our best families,' and her allowance of clothes money is like that of a princess. She can command the services of a few princess. She can command the services of an original designer, or of one who gets ideas fresh from the foreign centres of dressmaking a pioneer in the revival of lace fringe as a tollet embellishment. That material has not been in vogue for a long time, but it is coming, and one of the place of the place of the skirt itself rather than by interior support. Readers of fashion news may have been puzzled of late to get at the statement repeatedly that the bustle has gone out of fashion, and at the same time they have seen it nearly as large as ever in actual use by fashionable women. The fact is that the doom of the bustle is promoned the statement repeatedly that the bustle has gone out of fashion, and at the same time they have seen it nearly as large as ever in actual use by fashionable women. The fact is that the doom of the bustle is promoned to the result of the case of much like the flash of a dark lantern with a stained glass bull's-eye in it.

There are degrees in the fashionableness of fashionable women in New York. A comparatively small contingent of very wealthy and enterprising belies keep well ahead of the mass of modish women. Let us illustrate this point. Here come two girls dressed fashionably. Their hats are June shapes, their bodices are in the latest developments of the familiar icreey, their skirts are draned high behind, and take them all in all they are excellent exponents of approved garments. You will find them subsequently duplicated all through a promenade in Fifth avenue or Broadway. There is nothing singular or individual in their aspect. They are exhibite of the general tendency of fashion for the ensuing season. But look further along and you will find an essantially different figure, and it is that of what may be termed an extreme belle. She probably belongs to one of "our best families," and her allowance of clothes money is like that of a princess. She can command the services of an original designer, or of one who gets ideas fresh from the foreign centres of dressmaking. Therefore she is able to wear this June what the majority of stylish women will not get, or even desire, before August or September. She has gained her distinction principally by being a pioneer in the revival of ince fringe as a tollet smbellishment. That material has not been in vogue for a long time, but it is coming, and she is among the lirst to brink it in. Her shoulders and bosom are draped with it, and it extends down the front of her skirls. She has almost discarded the bustle, for the tournure is formed by the drapery of the skirt itself rather than by interior support. Readers of fashion news may have been nuzzled of late to get at the truth regarding the bustle. They have seen statements repeatedly that the tastle has gone out of fashion, and at the same time they have seen it nearly as large as ever in actual use by fashionable women. The fact is that the dood of the b

Another thing that you may bid good-by to is the tailor-made costume. Not that man tailors will not continue to make robes for women, but the distinctly mannish garmont, with its pronounced masculine seams, is going out of favor. The newest walking suits of woollen, or mixed slik and wool are now often made up with the selvedge edges showing. That may be more than a passing whim, but one sees considerable of it during a saunter on the avenue. The seamless and enduring Jorsey still remains in sight, but it has undergone so many changes that it is no longer the plain, knitted revealing thing that it was at the outset. At first it was a skin-tight basque, with no seams, and a general suggestion of underwear. Now it is an elegant bodice, with as many boned seams as a full dress corsage, and finished with a vest, gathered to a pointed yoke, that may be wrought all over with bends of gold or steel.

Methodist guns are to be anovelty in feminine experience. They were created by the Methodist General Conference, after a careful consideration of the subject by the Committee on Missions. The committee reported favorably, and the Conference inserted in the Discipline of the Church a section regulating them. They are to be called descencesses, and they will be very similar to the nuns of the Roman Catholic Church, except that they are not to take vows of Ho service or of cellback. Every annual conference in which these descencesses are established will have a Board of nine members to control this kind of work Nothing more definite than that was done by the Conference, but the lumpression is that the Methodist nuns will wear distinctive costumes, and live in houses by themselves. They will be required to serve a probation of continual service for two years before being made deaconesses, and they will have to be at ienst 25 years of ago. It has long been a desire of the Rev. Dr. Dix of Trinity to have such duties performed by regular orders of weight of their conting an organization of Ediscopalian mans, but they were likely

Charles A. Connell, a young New Yorker, at Charles A. Connell. A young New Yorker, attempts 4t make himself familiar with the Indians at the opening of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show Decoration Day. The red men resented his overtures and drove him out of their quarters on to the show grounds. He was ordered off there, but refused to go. Buffalo Bill, who was en his horse at the other cad of the grounds saw Connell running around the course, pursued by a number of cowboys. Putting spure to his horse, Buffalo Bill, swooped down upon Coincell while said on a run, caught him by the sellar, slumy him across the horse's back, and rode off in the gate with his astonished prisoner, and the wild cheers of the spaciators. Yesterday morning Chutell was arraigned heroes Justice Hulsching, who discharged him with a reprintance. ***

"Yes," said a young wife, "poor John is obliged to remain in town during the summer on account of business matters, but I shall leave in a few days
for mother's up in Vermout. He surprised me last night
with a photograph 26 himself to take with me. Isn't it
a fine picture !"
"Perfect," repled the caller, "it has such a wonder-

OUT WITH A TURTLE HUNTER.

OFFICHING RENTUCKY INAPPERS TO MAKE FREE LUNCH OF.

The Snapper is Semething of a Catcher Elim-self—He Lies in Wait and Pulls Under the Unwary Duck—French Henry's Work. NEWPORT, Ky., June 1.-A wild mallard drake, with a curied tail and four wives, was quietly taking his breakfast in the bosom of his family vesterday morning among the weeds and willows on the west bank of the Licking liver at the mouth of Bank Lick Creek, Kenton county, Ky. The core here is rich in worms, slugs and tender shoots of aquatie vegetation, and for a time the drake swung himself on his axis and wobbled his tall in the air while his beak was twittering and sucking in the sludge under the river's surface, with considerable concentration. It was plain that he had struck a soft snap and knew it.

Once, when he brought his head above water to swallow a slug and cart a little largesse of gentle quacks into his harem, something seemed to take hold of his legs from below. He quacked frantically and beat the water with his wings. Then his wings and his back and his head went under, while his four wives excitedly lifted themselves into the air and winged their way into another county.

"Holy smoke! That must be a big fellow," remarked French Henry, as he rowed toward the spot where the ducks had been feeding. Henry is a woodsman of some repute in this latitude, whose attention just now is turned to the turtle harvest. With a sixteen-foot skill. a couple of No. 2 steel traps, a Flobert rifle carrying a 22 ball, a long-handled stable fork, which he dubbed a "scoop," and half a dozen three-inch hooks attached to as many strong sea-grass lines, he was out on a turtle hunt.

The river at this point is from twenty to forty yards wide, and lips its way over the bar of clean sand and gravel which time and spring freshets have brought down the creek and anchored here. Almost immediately feathers began to rise from a spot about three yards out from shore, and the clear water became tinged in that place with a bloody strock. As the skin drew near to the troubled point we could clearly make out the form of a turtle anchored upon the sand about three feet below the surface, and sheltered from the force of the current by a ledge of limestone. H/s shell looked about two feet long, by a foot and a half in breadth. He held the body of the mallard under him while he tore its neck and breast with his hooked jaws, working with the eagerness of a vulture and much the same general action, in his feast upon the warm bedy of the drake, as that bird displays when greedly tearing a piece of carrion of which he expects shortly to be dispossessed.

"They will plant themselves in the mud on the bottom of the river near shore, those big fellows will," said Henry, "with their heads just peeping out of their shells, and in the course of half an hour the current bas dusted them with mud and leaves and bits of drift, un-til a sunlish can't tell them from a rock to save his soul, and so he floats down that way, with

to take the risk of having stock spoil on their hands, when it can be kept in a tank for six months, at almost no exceeded, if alive. The colly way to get him is to carch him in a trap, or a line, or to scoop him out. As he has enough to contain the colly way to get him is to carch him in a trap, or a line, or to scoop him out. As he has enough to carch him he had a line of the colly decided on the carch and was known in the black carth along the river's bank, sending it in a few this the fact and the language of the turde under its dark mantle.

Don't be afraid: he is not lost, as I have his bearings. You see, when the water was a clear, he could see severy motion I made, and had it rivel to secop him out it hen he would be sellent he could be a severy motion I made, and had it rivel to secop him out is he he would be cold water, which washed his thingbs. With the long nandlo hed ifruity is both hands, he raked the bar with the teeth of the secop, until they touched something which his practical they touch told him was the game. With a student shoot forward he lifted the obstruction, and then putting all his strong in into his arms, he cast if from the scoop's teeth send, if it is not be scoop's teeth send, are the wing of the dead duck.

When taken gbourd, and thrown on the bottom of the beat with several of its conceners, it made no chort to escape or to finish its breakfast, but remained quet, with the wing in its matter being the send of the water his had been allowed by the his breakfast, but remained quet, with the wing in the true was the send of the control of the santal his breakfast, but remained his his scalar his his head of the control of

A Marenplat Tricycle.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"What next? Oh. my?" were the exclama-tions of the pronenders on Diamond sirest yesterday as a mother with a bary dashed down that thoroughfare at a further last in a tricycle. The infant was exacted asfaly in a basket over the small front wheel, while the mother occupied a seat in the rear. The bate perchad around at the people, and its little eyes seemed to dashed as it sped along over the smooth pavement utsety ab-litious to the terrors of wind color.